WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 10, 1898.

TERMS OF PEACE

We Will Consent for the Commission to Meet in France.

MODIFICATIONS REFUSED.

Spain Must Cede All Her Islands in Western Waters Save Cuba

to Us if She Wants

Peace. President McKinley has given out

the following statement: 'In order to remove any misapprehension with regard to the peace negotiations between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the

"The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the Island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain

French Ambassador are, in substance,

"The cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones.

'The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of

"'If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety it is stated that | commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated.'

The foregoing was made public by reason of the great discussion that has arisen over the matter and the many contradictory statements published There has been considerable discussion between the United States and Spain in reference to the terms submitted. Spain wanted them modified, but this the President has refused to do, except in

some minor particulars.

The President and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, who is acting for Spain, has had several conferences. M. Cambon asked that the commission to be appointed to settle the terms of peace shall meet outside of the United States, and preferably in France. The President sees no granting this request, and it is said to be practically settled that the conference will be held

The Madrid government, through M. Cambon, propounded a number of questions as to the time when Spain would be expected to evacuate Cuba and the territory to be ceded the United States and what provisions would be made by the United States to protect the interests of Spanish subjects in these islands while the evacuation was in progress. M. Cambon was informed upon all of hese points presumably to his satis-

There is one point, however, which the Spanish authorities, judging from their communication to their representative here, fail fully to comprehend, and Secretary Day's call upon the ambassador Thursday night was for the purpose, principally, of making perfectly clear this one point, which was the evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and one of the Ladrone islands to be selected by the United States, and the permanent cession to this government of all these islands except Cuba, was made a condition precedent to all peace negotiations, and that not until these terms had been fully complied with would this government consent to entertain any peace propositions whatever.

government has so far asked for additional information are regarded by the administration as perfectly legitimate and proper, and up to this time nothing has occurred to bring in question the sincerity of their motives. Under these circumstances it is the purpose of the President to deal with them in a spirit of perfect fairness and to make the road to peace as smooth for them as the rights and dignity of this governmen will permit, and to this end unimportant concessions will be readily granted. Something has been said about an effort on the part of the Spanish government to secure some guarantee from the United States that the lives and property of Spanish citizens in conquered territory shall be cared for. The idea of the administration is that 'no such pledge or guarantee is necessary. Assuming sovereignty over conquered territory and exercising it either through civil administration, as will be the case with Porto Rico in the end, or through military governorship, as will be the case in Cuba, for an indefinite time, the United States assumes a strict obligation to protect the lives, interest and little too much for me. And really, property of all citizens of all stations. and it must be remembered that when you're right," said Mr. Beecher, "every the treaty of peace is signed the citizens of Spain, now enemies, will be in

Deautiful. Charleston urges that no strikes you as the reason, Mr. Beecher?" more scraps of paper be allowed to blow through the streets and litter them. The late Mr. Drummond, of fools as you out of the churches." literary fame, said some good things about clean homes and yards and streets, and it would be a happy thing could we all, white and colored, teach the children, by precept as well as example, the beauty and utility as well lous, because it was in the time of war, are no facilities for such a move if ating interest in these matters.

Streets, lanes, alleys, yards, drains, ditches, outhouses, stables, etc., should came toward a passenger and said. be cleansed, fumigated, deodorized disinfected whenever needed. Under houses and low places should was not afraid to ride in the cars. be swept, sanded and limed. Scraps of paper, as well as offal and all debris afraid this time." should be gathered and burned or buried. Weeds should be cut down Everybody else seems to be afraid. Beand burned before the August and sides we are running very rapidly."

September sun falls upon them. Pig "Oh, there's no danger at all; papa sponsible for the unnecessary loss of pens, wherever they may be, should is running the engine." be kept scrupulously clean. No impure water should be allowed by sur- had such confidence in his ability to ful personal observation, and they are face and interstitial drainage to get into wells and cisterns. This is a fruitful soutce of trouble. Our towns, villages and country places should be anowed by surface and interstitial drainage to get into wells and cisterns. This is a fruitful soutce of trouble. Our towns, villages and country places should be anowed by surface and interstitial drainage to get into wells and cisterns. This is a fruitful soutce of trouble. Our towns, villages and country places should all he is much contained in his ability to find the unanimous opinion of our medical officers with the army, of the Wilmington reports that this second such and 16 years, respectively, and Annie in an in three differences and Dixitive and 16 years, respectively, and Annie in an be awake to the importance of this than the engineer on the train was to matter. It is one of vital moment. take care of his little daughter.

BOWS TO THE INEVITABLE.

America's Terms Accepted and the War is Practically Ended.

A dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Cabinet approved Saturday evening the basis of the reply to the peace conditions proposed by the United States. Duke Almadovar de Rio, the minister of foreign affairs, is charged with revising the reply, which will be read and approved at the cabinet council tomorrow morning. It is stated on good authority that the Spanish reply will give no occasion for a further re-

sponse from the United States. A Madrid special to the New York approved the reply of the Spanish govthe conditions laid down by the latter under which peace will be concluded,'

The Madrid correspondent of the London Sunday Times says; "Spain's answer will accept all the American terms, except that regarding the Cuban debt. The government will fight this point on the ground that in all other cession of territory by one nation to another the ceded territory has carried with it its debt or proportion belonging to the nation by which it was ceded.

"Senor Sagasta, in conferring with politicians and generals, follows the example of Senor Castelar in 1873. His objects are two-fold-to divide the responsibility for the decision and to avoid the convocation of the cortes.

"The news from Porto Rico is received with great disappointment in Madrid. The Spaniards are disgusted with the welcome the natives have given the Americans and the news that the volunteers have thrown down their arms. The general opinion is that it is not worth while to risk lives and spend millions for the sake of territories which are worse than disloyal to the mother country. It is assumed that there will be no internal trouble over the evacuation of the West Indies. The war has cost \$350,000,000.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says: The answer of the Spanish government eclares that Spain cannot discuss the American proposals, but only accept them, because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were

asked for and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them. "A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the question of the Cuban debt, the dates and manner of evacuating Cuba and Porto Rico, and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in these places. The commissioners will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the Philippines will be settled by the same body. A treaty will be signed sub-

will be convoked at once. "The cabinet council tonight will appoint Spanish commissioners to meet the Americans to arrange as to the future of the Philippines and other de-

tails. According to the most reliable sources of information the Spanish note is couched in dignified language. It asserts that Spain bows to the force of circumstances, having done nothing to provoke the war, into which she has been unwillingly led, in the defence of her rights and territory. It expresses a willingness to appoint delegates to meet the American commissiouors to discuss a regime for the Philippines. It is understood that both Senor Sagasthat they felt deeply the painful duty circumstances imposed upon them.

A dispatch from Madrid says: Imparcial proposes a new solution for the settlement of the Cuban debt. It The question upon which the Spanish takes it for granted that the United States cannot be asked to assume the burden of about 32,000,000 pounds (\$160,000,000) of the debt existing when the rebellion began in 1895, and the 90.-000,000 pounds (\$450,000,000) spent since, and it suggests that Spain should undertake to pay interest and redemption on the Cuban debt until the new West Indian republic is in a position to do so, which El Parcial believes, Cuba could soon do, when its vast natural resources were developed under an American protectorate."

To Keep Fools Out of Churches. Henry Ward Beecher was approach ed by a young man who considered himself very clever, says the San Francisco Argonaut. "Do you know, Mr. Beecher," said he, "I've been thinking that I would settle down, behave myself and join your church. Now, Ilike your preaching, but when I go to your church and see such men as Sothers, grasping skinflints and hypocrites to the core, sitting there in full membership, why, the thing is just a he added, "I cannot join." church has such men, and I fancy Plymouth is not free from them. And un-Sanitary and Hygenic.

Sanitary and Hygenic.

Augusta has formed, we believe, a why the good Lord permitted it. Now I amglad I have thrown young fellow. "I amglad I have thrown few sporadic cases, but that the army is will at once start on their tour. There civic league to keep the city clean and some light on the question. What

Years ago a train was rushing along on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at great speed. The passangers were anxas the heathfulness of taking an abid- and they were afraid that the enemy might tear up the tracks or some other acceident happen. A bright little girl 'Good morning," in a clear, sweet voice! The gentleman asked her if she She said, "Sometimes; .but I am not

"Why are you not afraid this time?

Her father was the engineer, and she

THOUSANDS SICK.

Terrible Suffering of Our Soldiers at Santiago.

THE RAVAGES OF DISEASE.

General Ames Says "If the Army is Ever to Return it Must Do So at Once." Action Taken.

Summored by Maj. Gen. Shafter, a meeting was held at Santiago Wednesday morning at headquarters, and in Journal says: "The queen regent has the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth army corps, erument to the United States accepting | Gen. Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger, ordering him at the recommendation of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, to move the army into the interior, to San Luis, where it is healthier. As a result of the conference Gen. Shafter will insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the army north within two weeks. As an explanation of the situation the following letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt, commanding the First volunteer cavalry to Gen. Shafter was handed by the latter to the correspondent here of the Associated Press or publication:

Major Gen. Shafter. Sir: In a meeting of the general and medical officers called by you at the palace this morning, we were all, as you know, unanimous in view of what should be done with the army. To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow fever cases are very few in the cavalry division where I command one | manifested great reticence in speaking of the divisions, except among the men of his treatment by the Spanish authorsent to the hospital at Siboney, where | ities after the Merrimac sunk, and has they have, I believe, contracted it. avoided any reference to his experiences But in this division there have been as a prisoner which might increase the 1.500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man esteem in which he is held by the offidied from it, but the whole command cials and by the public generally, he is so weakened and shattered as to be has talked freely on the subject to his ripe for dying like rotten sheep when a | immediate superiors, who declare that

ject to approval by the cortes, which are here with you. The sick list, large

coast, for instance, or elsewhere, where | war. the yellow fever germs cannot possibly take a leading part in the great camsafety to the country, although ta and Duke Almodovar de Rio, the to Porto Rico two weeks ago. If there he received and the scanty food given He told his wife that he was attending to dead from starvation in the streets foreign minister, told the queen regent | were any object in keeping us here we | him were no better than those accorded | important legal cases which would bring towns, and there is absolutely nothing

work. Six weeks on the north Maine

tais end of the island can be. I write only because I cannot see our as it is unneccessrry and undeserved. (Signed) Yours respectfully,

Theodore Roosevelt, Col. Commanding First Brigade. initiative, all the American general officers united in a round robin addressed to Gen. Shafter. It reads:

"We, the undersigned officers, commanding the various brigades, divisions, etc., of the army of occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this | American lines. army should be at once taken out of the island of Cuba and sent to some point on the northern seacoast of the United States; that it can be done without dantil you spoke I have always wondered | ger to the people of the United States; stroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever, which is sure to come in the near fu-

> "We know from the reports of competent officers and from personal observations that the army is unable to move into the interior and that there tempted, and that it could not be atbest medical authorities of the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without loss from malarial fever, which is almost as deadly who was in command of the Spanish

> preventing such a move will be re- Col. Puiz, the second in command, many thousands of lives.

"Our opinions are the result of care-

of the First division, said: "The army forces of the Americans.

must be moved north," and added with emphasis, "or it will be unable to move

Gen. Ames has sent the following Two Young Women Claim Him cable message to Washington:

'The Hon. Secretary of the Navy: "This army is incapable because of sickness from marching anywhere, ex- WHILE HE HAS SKIPPED OFF. cept to the transports. If it is ever to return to the United States it must do

To a correspondent of the Associated Press Gen. Ames said: "If I had the power I would put the men on the transports at once and ship them north without further orders. am confident such action would ultimately be approved. A full list of the sick men would mean a copy of the ros-

so at once."

ter of every company here. The President Thursday had a conference with Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary of Navy Allen, at which action was taken for prompt transportation of Gen. Shafter's army from Cuba to Montauk Point. It was concluded that there were sufficient vessels off the coast there now for the purpose. When the meeting ended it was officially stated that the number of vessels now there was adequate for the removal of the army. The dispatch of the troops home accordingly will begin at once.

The first transport containing soldiers of Shafter's army at Santiago has already left for Montauk Point. Eight others are off Santiago to be loaded immediately with troops. The entire command should be transferred by the twentieth. The first immune regiment has reached Santiago and four others are expected shortly.

FIVE DAYS IN A DUNGEON.

How Hobson and His Men Were Treated at Santiago.

While Naval Constructor Hobson has real yellow fever epidemic, instead of a | for a time he was treated by the Spanfake epidemic like the present, strikes | iards as a common criminal, instead of us, as it is bound to if we stay here at being accorded the rights of a prisoner the height of the sickness season, Au- of war. According to Chief Construcgust and the beginning of September. | tor Hichborn, immediately after the Quarantine against mularial fever is capture of Hobson's men by Admiral much like quarantining, against the Cervera, when it was thought that he toothache. All of us are certain, as and his men alone had survived from soon as the authorities at Washington the wreck of an American battleship, fully appreciate the condition of the | destroyed by torpedoes in attempting to army, to be sent home. If we are kept | force the hr. bor, the Spaniards were too | with him. He agreed with all that she here it will, in all human possiblity, | jubilant to pay much attention to him, mean an appalling disaster, for the but when they realized that no Ameri- months, proposed marriage. He was surgeons here estimate that over half can lives had been lost, and the chanterrible from the standpoint of the in- on him with amazement as a hero dividual lives lost, but it means ruin | whose gallantry far exceeded any Spanfrom the standpoint of the military ef- ish conception of what a man might do ficiency of the flower of the American for his country and it was with great army, for the great bulk of the regulars | chagrin that Admiral Cervera was prevented by the Madrid authorities from though it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but returning the heroic young officer and faint index of the deliberation of the his brave men to Admiral Sampson, but Mackey had supposed her husband was army. Not 10 per cent. are fit for active | compelled to deliver them to the military authorities ashore as prisoners of

Gen. Linares, with the brutal instinct propogate, would make us all as fit as that had marked his conduct of fighting cocks, able as we are eager to Cuban affairs already intrusted to him. deliberately placed Hobson and his paign against Habana in the fall, even men in Morro Castle as a shield against 368 West 116th street. The ex-judge if we are not allowed to try Porto the fire of Sampson's squadron and here Rico. We can be moved north, if we are he was locked up for five days in soli- Mrs. Mackey had a little of her own, moved at at once, with absolute tary confinement in a filthy dungeon, and her husband borrowed money from under conditions which, he says, must of course it would have been indefinitely have soon resulted in his serious illness himself from home, and has been away better if we had been moved north or and perhaps his death. The treatment for weeks at a time the last two years. would face yellow fever with as much a common criminal condemned to exeindifference as we face bullets, but there | cution. This punishment, however, is no object in it. The four immune | was of short duration, on account of the regiments ordered here are sufficient to vigorous protest which was made to an important case and would be abgarrison the city and surrounding through a neutral power to Spain, coupled with Admiral Sampson's notice for us to do here, and there has not to the Spanish admiral that he would be been since the city surrendered. It is held personally responsible for Hobimpossible to move into the interior. | son's welfare. Under these circum-Every shifting of camp doubles the stances, Admiral Cervera interposed in Washington. Acting upon the adsick rate in our present weakend condi- his influence with Gen. Linares, and tion and anyhow, the interior is rather | Hobson, with his men, were transferred | Fiske. of 52 Wall street, she obtained a worse than the coast, as I have found to the barracks in the city. Here his warrant for the arrest of her husband by actual reconnoisance. Our present solitary confinement continued, but he on the charge of abandonment from camps are as healthy as any camps at | could look out of a window to the hills | Justice Mott, in the Harlem police on the east and see the smoke from the court. A detective was detailed to American rifles of Gen. Shafter's men, serve the warrant. men who have fought so bravely and firing from their intrenchments, with who have endured extreme hardships the consolation that his captivity would and danger so uncomplainingly, go to be of short duration. The food given Washington, he met Miss Katherine destruction without striving, so far as to him was of the most wretched charlies in me, to avert a doom as fearful | acter, probably because the Spaniards themselves could spare no better, but the British consul frequently brought him delicacies from his own table. A Spanish official was invariably present, After Col. Roosevelt had taken the however, during these visits to prohibit conversation, and no news of occurrences around him was ever permitted to reach Hobson. In this manner he was kept in ignorance of the destruction of | Bank of Charlestown, W. Va., the completed, and he had entered the

The Second Regiment. The Columbia Register says every thing points to an early completion of the second regiment. Col. Jones havdisabled by malarial fever to the extent are to be six of these in all-Lieut. that its efficiency is destroyed and that | Col. Thompson, two commissioned men "Well," replied the great preacher, "it it is in a condition to be practically de- and three enlisted men. It is the plan to cover the State and wherever there are any men desirous of enlisting, these officers will administer the oath and thus speedily form a company. In each city a local physician will be appointed and with the assistance of the recruiting officers proceed with day. the examinations. Hence, under this arrangement it is thought that it tempted till too late. Moreover, the will be a matter of only a short while until the regiment is mustered in.

An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says Col. San Martin, garrison at Ponce, has been court mar-"This army must be moved at once tialed and shot for abandoning the place committed suicide.

Spaniards Ready to Surrender.

Maj. M. M. Wood, the chief surgeon and would quickly surrender to the

MACKEY'S WIVES.

as a Husband.

Mrs. Mackey, in New York, Produces a Warrant Charging Desertion, While He Weds Miss Porterfield, of

Ex-Judge Tom Mackey, of more or less unsavory reputation in South Carolina, seems to be a gay Lothario, despite his weight of years. The following New York dispatch to the Washington Post gives an account of his many matrimonial ventures, the introductory Carolina being as inveracious as Mackev himself could have made it:

Charleston, W. Va.

Ex-Judge Thomas Jefferson Mackey, gay in spite of his being within one year of the allotted span of life, has brought misery into the lives of two young women, and both are crying for vengeance and his punishment for alleged bigamy. His present whereabouts are Answer, paid here. unknown. He was last heard from in Pittsburg, Pa.

Carolina. She had an investigation which he referred to in his telegram, is the statutory ground. He then went to South. New York and opened a law office in Chambers street, near Broadway. Most of the money Mackey had made in the law business he lost, it is said, speculating in stocks. He added to his income by contributing to magazines, and pubished several volumes on legal topics. The former judge has several old friend living in New York, and he frequently visited their homes. On one of these known. Lawyer Fiske is collecting visits he met Miss Sarah Lenore Curtis, the evidence and will file a petition for the daughter of ex-Judge Curtis, a wealthy man, who lives at Stanford, Conn. Miss Curtis had just been graduated from a college in New England, and had peculiar ideas concerning mat-

rimony. She did not believe in love as the foundation of wedlock, and held that marriages founded upon intellectual sympathy were the only ones which would result in lifelong happiness.

Miss Curtis met ex-Judge Mackey several times and discussed this subject said and after an acquaintance of a few then sixty-one, at his last birthday, and judge's pretty daughter were married on May 3, 1891, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, 308 East Fiftyfith street, by the Rev. George H. McGrew. Ex-Judge Curtis gave his daughter \$1;000 for a wedding present. Mrs. wealthy enough to give her a home as good as the one she gave up, but she soon found that he wos practically penniless. He decided to go to Europe on the honeymoon trip, and spent the \$1,000 in the old country. When they returned they went to housekeeping at was for a time devoted to his wife.

her regularly. He soon began to absent him large fees. On June 8 Mackey told his wife that he was going to Washington to attend sent for a long time. During her ab-

sence he packed up all his clothing and she says he also drew about \$4,000 of her money. She heard nothing from him and could not get any trace of him vice of her father and Lawyer John B.

The ex-judge, though in seclusion, was not idle. Last spring, while in Porterfield, a beautiful young woman. She was living temporarily with Mrs. Loring, who keeps a fashionable boarding house. Mackey made love to Miss Porterfield. He told her he had been a widower for years, and before he returned to his home in New York she had promised to marry him, if her parents consented. The ex-judge saw Col. George A. Porterfield, cashier of the the Rev. A. C. Hopkins. In the even-Mackey No. 1 at her home. She tried

Porterfield," said he, "on July 19, I did so against my will."

himself. He admitted that he loved Rico. Miss Porterfield, and had tried to obtain a divorce in several states from Mrs. Mackey, so that he might marry The warships Massachusetts and Dix- her. There was a person in Mrs. wein, her three children, aged 4, 14 my men and arms for what the future and fathers.

You deserve to go to prison for bigamy." Mackey became violent at this, but

when he was again calm said:

judge more calmly, "to swear to a statement which I will prepare now. The gist of it will be that you will admit that when I married you you had a husband living from whom you had not been divorced. This will make our Congress. marriage illegal, and will save me from going to the penitentiary. If you will

do this I will not desert you. After this proposition, it took some time for Mrs. Mackey to recover her of Cuba. senses. Then she said: "You are a scoundrel, sir; and I will never sign any paper for you, not even if I could save your life. Leave my house or I | 125,000 volunteers. will call the police."

"I want you, Sarah," said the ex-

The ex-judge left, muttering threats. abandonment proceedings, and start a squadron, in command of Commodore suit for divorce. She learned that it sketch of Mackey's career in South | was her husband's intention to forfeit | her husband: "Pittsburg, Pa.-Mrs. Mackey, 227

West 114th street. Left to avoid unjust arrest; am alone; will return to you if you will stand by me, Will you? It is said that after Mackey had failed to get his wife to condone he deserted After Judge Mackey left South Caro- Mrs. Mackey No. 2 in Jersey City and lina and established himself in Wash- she returned to her father's home. It ington rumors reached Mrs. Mackey, was learned there that the old ex-judge

the wife the Judge lived with in South | had two wives living, and the warrant | made, and the result was that she se one obtained for his arrest upon the to be off Santiago de Cuba with twelve cured a divorce on June 22, 1889, on complaint of Mrs. Macyey No. 2 in the Colonel Porterfield's sons, it is said, have declared they will take the law

one of them. Robert, lives in Brooklyn. There is a Robert Porterfield in fleet. the Brooklyn directory whose address is given as 157 Rainbridge avenue. The Porterfield who lived there recently has moved, and his present address is not divorce as soon as possible. Mrs. Mackey No. 1 is in comfortable circumstances and her home is neatly furnished. A woman friend lives with her. After she gets a divorce she will return to her home in Stamford.

A PITIABLE SITUATION.

The Woeful Story Which Comes from a Woman Passenger.

Accounts of the condition of affairs in en recently in New York by passengers on the steamer Friedt of Nansen from Sathe army, if kept here during the sick- nel had been obstructed, if at all, only she was only twenty. Her parents re. gua. She brought 29 refugees, most of ly season will die. This is not only by a worthless collier, they looked up- luctantly gave their consent to the whom were Spaniards who made all union, and the ex-judge and the ex- sorts of sacrifices to escape from the island in anticipation of its becoming controlled by insurgents. Many of them are well supplied with funds, having turned all their available property into cash. They paid \$200 each for their passage. One woman who had reached Sagua by rail from Habana said the condition of affairs in the capital was deplorable and daily growing

"There is plenty of money," she said, but what use is it when it will hardly purchase anything? It is impossible to get beef at any price. Even horse flesh costs \$1 per pound. Bread costs 28 cents per pound and is very bad at that. The supply of condensed milk is practically exhausted and but little is left. It sold at \$2 for one can such as you buy here at 10 cents. On an average, 10 to 12 persons are found every day and this takes no account of the scores who daily die from hunger in the houses.

"No words can describe the horrors at Las Fossos, a place at the foot of Prado, where the wretched reconcentrados were herded together. I was told there were no less than 4,000 of these miserable people in the place when I came away. They are dying by the hundreds, for, of course, nothing is being done there for their relief, when the government has not enough food for its own soldiers. Worse than this, officials beat and abuse them shame-

"Almost all the stores in Wevler and O'Reilly streets are closed, as are all the principal hotels. The stock of coal is almost completely exhausted and for a few days the local trains were run to Vadado past Santa Clara battery and were stopped for want of fuel.

GEN. LEE TO GO TO CUBA.

Will Occupy the Island Until a Government is Established

Preparations are being made to send Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and the Seventh army corps to Cuba immediately Cervera's fleet until his exchange was father of the fiance, and obtained his after the conclusion of peace between consent to the marriage. On July 19 the United States and Spain. The Mackey and Miss Porterfield were mar- | plans provide for the embrkation of the ried in Colonel Porterfield's home by troops within a week if Spain sends a favorable answer to our terms of peace. ing the ex-judge and his bride started For the last two weeks the seventh for Washington. He told Colonel Por- corps has been fully equipped by the terfield that there was a woman in New | assignment of signal officers, engineer York who would attempt to blackmail officers and surgeons to duty under Gen. him if the marriage became known at | Lec. and the regiments of his command that time. The ex-judge and his wife have been mobilized at Jacksonville, a spent two days in Washington and then | convenient point for embarkation. It he took her to Painfield, N. J. On has been generally understood in both arrival at Cavite received at Washing- as well as a rich one. Saturday, July 23, he called upon Mrs. official and unofficial quarters for some ton. time that Gen. Lee would have the to communicate with the detective who honor of entering Habana with the had the warrant, but was unable to do troops of his command. It was preso. Mackey said that he had been kept | sumed that this would be done in the away by urgent business, but he agreed fall, when the campaign in northern give the text of a message sent by to meet his wife at her home the next | Cuba should be begun, but, now that an early peace seems probable, Gen. The ex-judge came at the appointed | Lee will go in at the head of the gartime and was arrested. He was taken rison force to administer the military to the Harlem police court and was held government pending the installation of ported that he is "getting the big head inside of the railing from where he for examination on the charge of aban- | the Cuban administration. The troops donment. He followed Mrs. Mackey to will be distributed among the large her home and made this confession to towns of northern Cuba, notably Hahis wife: "I married Miss Katherine | bana and Matanzas; and on the southern coast at Cienfuegos. It is probable that three or four regiments of Gen. Mrs. Mackey was astounded at her Lee's corps will be withdrawn from or perish. As the army can be safely without resistance in the face of an husband's perfidy, and nearly lost her Jacksonville to join the provisional dimoved now, the persons responsible for overwhelming American force. Lieut reason when he proposed a plan to save vision under Gen. Wade for Porto

Four Were Drowned.

"I will go and see this woman," said
Mrs. Mackey, "and tell her who I am. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman," said the three children and Miss Siebenlehm. "I will go and see this woman, "I will go a

INTERESTING FACTS.

Dates that the War Makes Memorable in Our History.

April 11-President McKinley asked Congress for power to intervene in Cu-

April 19-Intervention ordered by

April 20-Ultimatum cabled to Min ister Woodford. April 22-Admiral Sampson's fleet sailed from Key West to blockade ports

April 22-First gun of the war fired by the gunboat Nashville. April 23-The president asked for

May 1-A great naval battle fought in the harbor of Manila, Philipine Isl-Mrs. Mackey, after consulting with Lawyer Fiske, decided to give up the sels destroyed by the United States

George Dewey. May 11-The gunboats Wilmington his bail bond and go to Europe with his and Hudson and the torpedo boat Winsbride and she was surprised last Wed- low in the first engagement in Cuban nesday by the following telegram from waters. Ensign Bagley and four other

men of the Winslow killed. May 12-Acting Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron bombarded San Juan, Porto Rico.

May 19-Arrival of Admiral Cervera and his squadron at Santiago de Cuba. May 24-Arrival of the battle ship Oregon at Jupiter, Fla., after a voyage of 13,000 miles from San Francisco. May 25-The President's second call for troops-75,000.

May 28-Schley semi-officially reported by the auxiliary cruiser Harvard war ships. June 3-Lieutenant Richmond P.

Hobson and seven men take the collier Merrimac into channel of Santiago and into their own hands. It is said that | sink it there, so as to close the harbor and prevent the escape of the Spanish

June 10-The invasion of Cuba begun by the landing of 600 marines, after war ships had silenced the enemy's forts at Guantanamo. June 11-American troops at Guanta-

namo attacked by the Spaniards, who were repulsed. Six Americans killed. June 13—The first expedition for Santiago left Key West, Major-General Shafter in command. June 15-Second Manila expedition

left San Francisco. June 20-Arrival of General Shafter and his army off Santiago de Cuba. June 22-General Shafter's army

landed at Daiquiri. June 24-Ten men were killed in-Wood's Rough Riders, and about forty wounded, in a skirmish with 2,000

Spaniards.

San Francisco. July 1 and 2-A general assault on Santiago de Cuba by the army and by ships was begun at 7 a. m., the American troops capturing and holding the

lines of the enemy. July 3-General Shafter demanded the surrender of the city of Santiago de July 3-Admiral Cervera made a dash

out of the harbor of Santiago to cut his way through the American ships and his squadron was destroyed and many men and officers were killed by the fire July 4-The Navy Department re-

announcing the arrival at Manila of the cruiser Charleston and the three tioned. The people in these towns retransports, the City of Peking, the port the Spanish soldiers fled in fright Colon and the Australia, with troops on board, on June 30. The squadron stop- took the military road going toward ped at the Ladrone Island and the San Juan. Charleston bombarded the Island of Guohan.

July 6-Lieutenant Hobson and his Merrimac men exchanged. July 6-General Toral, commanding

notify Madrid of Santiago's desire to Americanos!" They are apparently good surrender, all of which were granted. the German cruiser Irene out of Subig for the first sign of disloyalty on their Bay with the Raleigh and the Concord. July 12-A flag of truce waved by to the American soldiers. General Toral at Santigo and the truce

granted by General Shafter. United States Government agreeing to diers ran so fast that they were unable return to Cuba all the prisoners of war. | to keep up with them. Even these July 17-The American flag was raised over the city of Santiago de Cuba. July 21—General Calixto Garcia, commander of the Cuban Army of Eastern | ticularly in the courts. Cuba, owing to discontent because the American Government had ignored him and his troops in the surrender of

Santiago, withdrew. Dictator of the Philippines.

dispatch received, declared himself Philippine Islands sailed from San Francisco. July 25-General Miles and 3,500

July 25-General Nelson A. Miles landed at Guanico, Porto Rico. Spain were announced by the authorities at Washington. July 30-News of General Merritt's the island promises to be an easy prize

reached Guanico, Porto Rico.

What Aguinaldo Says. Wildman. "In reply," says Aguinaldo | bank vault where he helped himself. "I ask why should America expect me to outline my policy, present and future and fight blindly for her interests, when America will not be frank with me?

nexation, protection or independence? "It is for America to say, not me.

"Tell me this, am I fighting for an-

would be the use?

A WARM WELCOME

General Miles' Triumphal March Into Porto Rico.

TIRED OF SPANISH RULE.

The American Army Hailed as One of Liberation, and Men, Women and Children Hug. Our Men.

The march of the American army towards San Juan is more of a triumphal procession than anything else. The citizens of Porto Rico everywhere hail the appearance of the Americans with delight, with banners flying, with bands playing stirring American tunes, with presents of food, cigarettes, cigars, with hugs and kisses from men, women and children alike. The scenes described by me of the occupation of Juan Diaz are repeated as we march quickly inland, only the further we go the more enthu-

siastic the people become. Besides the towns already reported by me as being occupied we are in possession of nine others. These towns are Arroyo, Satillas, Yiabucoa, Salinas, Santaisbel, Ajuntas, Panuelas Guayamala and Guayamo. There were Spanish troops in all of the important towns in this list. Guayamo has a large gar-

It was reported to the Americans that these soldiers intended to make a fight and this morning General Wilson sent two companies there. On the way the Americans met couriers who said that the citizens had ordered the Spaniards out of town and had hoisted the American flag. The soldiers thought this was a trick and observed great caution in approaching, but getting nearer they saw the American flag waving in the distance, and marched

into the town without hesitation. Here they found a bigger reception than ever. The American flag was waving over the public buildings, and not many in the town had opposed its being raised. The brass bands were playing "Yankee Doodle," "Ta Ra Boom de Aye," and the men and women fell upon their knees and worship-

ed our soldiers. The mayor made a speech in which he said that the day of deliverance for Porto Ricans had come. Crowds followed the soldiers everywhere and the Americans could hardly get away from them. They insisted on taking our men into their houses and giving them cluding Captain Capron and Sergeant | feasts such as no invading army ever

good for the humblest private. The mayor made another speech of welcome at the public square where the Jund 29—General Merritt sailed from people shouted "Down with Spain!" and "Viva live Americanos!" etc. The Americans hardly know what Spanish

soldiers look like.

The mayors of four other towns have visited Ponce and told General Wilson that the people of their towns are glad to be Americans. Their towns had surrendered and they were ready to turn over everything to the Americans and have American officials appointed.

Word was received from other towns that had not been visited by the soldiers and consequently had not formally surrendered, but the people and officials heard of the landing of the Americans and had hoisted the American flag at once and kept it hoisted ceived a dispatch from Admiral Dewey | ever since, driving out the Spaniards from towns where the soldiers were staas they did from Ponce. The Spaniards

When the American soldiers arrived here the Spanish citizens were naturally alarmed, and many of them fled with the Spanish soldiers and went to the mountains. They began returning on the Spanish forces at Santiago, sent a Sunday and are all nearly back today. flag of truce to General Shafter asking | The first thing they did when they got three days' grace and cable operator to back was to begin shouting "viva los Americans, but the Porto Ricans do not July 6-Rear Admiral Dewey chased trust them. They say they will watch part and shoot them or turn them over

Returning Spaniards profess not to know the whereabouts of the troops July 14—Santiago surrendered, the that fled with them. They say the sol-Spaniards are genuinely glad at the change in the local government which has been made by General Wilson, par-

Porto Rico, it is noted, is the most densely populated region in the New July 21-News reached this country | World. With an area of 108 by 40 that the second expedition to reinforce | miles it has a population of 800,000 or Admiral Dewey had arrived at Cavite. 900,000 souls. Of these about 80,000 July 22-Aguinaldo, according to a are residents of the principal towns, San Juan, Ponce and San German, Ponce being the most populous. May-July 23-Another expedition for the aguez Humacao and Auguadilla are also considerable towns. These facts implify a large number of villages in the rural districts and correspondingly easy communications. Another authority adds that "there are few Spanish troops on the island and these have not been July 26-Peace overtures made by trained in war like those in Cuba." Furthermore "the defenses of the towns are old and insignificant." Altogether

The Bank of Commerce, of Sedolia, The New York Journal prints a ca- Mo., was the victim of a sneak thief blegram from Hong Kong purporting to at the noon hour. A rich haul was made. While either the president or Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent the cashier was at the cashier's window leader, to Consul General Wildman. the thief made his way through the The message is dated Cavite, July 30, side door into the directors's room, in and in it Aguinaldo says it has been re- rear of the bank proper, and stepped and not behaving" as he promised Mr. took only a couple of steps into the

For Women and Children.

The steamer San Juan, in charge of Lieut. Noble of Gen. Shafter's staff left Santiago Wednesday for Manzanillo, under a flag of truce, to embark there the wives and children of the officers of "I can take Manila, as I have defeat- the Spanish forces which arrived from ed the Spanish everywhere, but what Manzanillo to reinforce Gen. Linares during the siege. They will be re-A row boat containing Mrs. Otto Fro- "If America takes Manila I can save turned to Spain with their husbands